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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he is subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

CONFUSION IN THE ASSEMBLY—A DISSOLUTION IMMINENT.

PARIS, December 3.—The Radical Republican journal *La Republique Francaise* says the greatest confusion exists among the various parties in the Assembly. Both Right and Left consider a dissolution imminent. *La France* believes that the idea of the removal of the Assembly by successive partial elections is gaining ground, and adds that a motion to that effect will shortly be introduced in the Chamber.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, December 3.—The message of President MacMahon was delivered to the Assembly this afternoon. The President says order has been maintained throughout the country. The relations with foreign governments are on an excellent footing. France has shown a firm determination to respect treaties, and has gained the increased confidence of her neighbors. No foreign power now doubts her desire to maintain pacific relations with all nations. The financial position of the country has sensibly improved. At home, thanks to a good harvest, agricultural production has reached an unprecedented figure. The export trade has never been so considerable as during the last four months. Everything now favors the expectation that these most satisfactory results will be at least equalled in 1876. The President insists strongly on the necessity of definite legislation with regard to the constitutional powers, and continues as follows: "Incessantly agitated by a propaganda of the most pernicious doctrines, the country asks you to guarantee, by measures of wise foresight, the regular action of the public powers during the period of stability which you promised France. You will shortly examine these questions, and I feel confident standing I hope will be arrived at. I shall not decline any share of the responsibility, nor will the intervention of my government be wanting. I wish to state how I understand my duties toward the Assembly and the country. I did not accept power to serve the aspirations of any party; I only pursue the work of social defense and national restoration. It is my ardent desire to have the support of men of good will—those whose personal preferences bow before the present necessities of the sacred cause of the country. I claim their support in the name of France, whose welfare and greatness I have always in view. Nothing will discourage me in the accomplishment of the task. It is my duty not to desert the post in which you have placed me, to occupy it up to the last day with unshaken firmness and scrupulous respect for law."

England.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, December 3.—Captain George S. Nores, now in command of Her Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the expedition to be fitted out by Great Britain for explorations in the Arctic regions.

NEWS FROM THE FARADAY AND AMBASSADOR.

The steamer Viking spoke the Direct Cable Company's steamers Faraday and Ambassador on the 26th ultimo, in latitude 49 north, longitude 44 west. All was progressing well.

THE UNFORTUNATE ABBOTSFORD PASSENGERS.

About three hundred and sixty-five of the passengers of the steamship Abbotsford, who left that vessel for Liverpool before it was discovered that she had smallpox on board, embarked on the steamer Illinois for Philadelphia, but their final medical examination proving unsatisfactory, they were again landed, and are now located temporarily in the Liverpool Workhouse. The Illinois will proceed without steerage passengers.

THANKS OF FRENCH CITIZENS TO ENGLISH.

LONDON, December 3.—Queen Victoria gave an audience at Windsor Castle to-day, to a deputation of citizens of France, who presented Her Majesty four volumes of addresses thanking the people of Great Britain for their services to the sick and wounded during the late war. The Queen replied that the recognition of such services could not fail to increase the friendly and cordial feeling between the two nations.

Russia.

THE CZAR ARRIVES AT THE CAPITAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 3.—The Czar has arrived in this city. He was present to-day at the opening of the new quay, and was received with great enthusiasm by the populace.

South America.

END OF THE ARGENTINE REVOLT—SERIOUS TROUBLE IN URAGUAY.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, December 2.—Intelligence has been received here of the conclusion of peace between the Argentine Government and General Mitre, who, with his officers and soldiers, has been granted amnesty. It is reported that a serious revolution has broken out in the Republic of Uruguay.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 3.—Steamships Italy and Ethiopia, from New York, arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 3.—The steamship Hohenstaufen, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, December 3, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 3¼ per cent. or 2⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £73,000. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—6-20's 1865, 103½; do 1867, 103¾; 10-40's, 101½; new 5's, 105. New York Central, 94; Erie, 25¾; do preferred 39. Tallow 45s 6d. Shoulders 38s.

PARIS, December 3.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 5,453,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 62 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 3.—United States bonds—5-20s, 1867, 97½.

LIVERPOOL, December 3—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 8,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 52s. Lard 67s 6d.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, light rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, northeast to northwest winds and rising barometer. For the Ohio Valley, colder and partly cloudy weather, with northeast to southeast winds and rising, followed by falling barometer.

The Quebec Legislature assembled yesterday.

Chauncey B. Sabin has been appointed postmaster at Galveston.

The trial of Count Von Arnim is said to be indefinitely postponed.

All the vessels now in the Welland canal will get through, the warm weather having melted the ice.

Senior Castelar has been appointed Commissioner to represent Spain at the American Centennial.

Cable dispatches report that Frederick A. Dockeray has been pardoned by the Spanish Government.

Charles Nordhoff is reported to have been engaged as chief of the Washington staff of the New York *Herald*.

Russell Sage, of New York, has resigned as president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed the resolution granting an amnisty to Garibaldi.

Rev. C. B. Davidson, pastor of St. Johns Episcopal church of Cincinnati, died in that city yesterday morning.

All the packing-box makers of Brooklyn are on a strike against a reduction of wages, and new hands have been employed.

Colonel Samuel B. Thompson, a well known railroad man and a wealthy citizen of Elizabethtown, Ky., died at the Galt House, Louisville, last night.

The steamers Algeria and Minnesota, from Liverpool; re. Caland, from Rotterdam, and Holsatia and Klopstock, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Spain has paid to Great Britain only a part of the indemnity on account of the Virginius affair, leaving the remainder and other questions to be hereafter adjusted.

The President has completed his message, and it will be read at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is longer this year than last year, covering about eighty pages of foolscap.

A dispatch says that Judge Durell, of New Orleans, has forwarded his resignation to the President, and that Walker Fearn is named as his successor. The same dispatch says that Kellogg is quietly disposing of his property in that State.

Wilbur F. Storey, editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was married Wednesday night to Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, a beautiful and accomplished lady of that city. The wedding was private, only a few friends of the parties being present.

Rev. Thomas Cooper, pastor of the Free Congregational church in Frankford, Philadelphia, has been held in $5,000 for trial on the charge of felonious assault and battery on Flora May Peters, aged eighteen, in a civil suit brought by her father to recover ten thousand dollars.

COLUMBUS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Moves on the Presidential Board.

Democratic Members Entertained by Allen and Thurman.

SPEECHES BY THE RIVAL CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., December 3, 1874.

The Democratic members of the State Legislature, after their usual weekly caucus to-night (which, by the bye, resulted in nothing), made a formal visit to Governor Allen and Senator Thurman. The matter had been quietly canvassed for a day or two. It was the first object to get the clans rallied together to hail Thurman as the next President; but the admirers of Allen, who equal them in strength, checkmated the game by insisting that the same attention be paid to the one as to the other. They called in a body, first on Allen, at the Irving House, and then on Thurman, at the Neil. The latter had been notified of their proposed visit and prepared a banquet for them, to which all sat down at ten o'clock, Allen being at the head of one table and Thurman at the head of the other. The first toast was to Allen, which was acknowledged by a simple return of thanks. After this, Senator Thurman's health was drunk, and he replied gracefully, disclaiming that there was any political significance in the entertainment, which he had given to them simply as friends. Afterward he extolled the State of Ohio for its position in the front rank in educational matters and enterprise, closing by saying that no one had ever been able to say the State was dishonest. He believed that the child was not living who would ever be able to see a tarnish on her escutcheon. This sentiment was received with applause. Afterward speeches were made by a number of the members and others present, all of whom very adroitly abstained from making their Presidential choice very apparent, though on one or two occasions their preferences leaked out. At the close of the evening's entertainment, the Governor's health was again proposed, and he spoke in answer at some length, giving reminiscences of his boyhood, when he was fondled by Jefferson and Jackson, the latter being on his return journey from New Orleans. Closing, he said that it was the inspiration of Jefferson and the energy of Jackson that saved us from federalism on the one hand, and from a money despotism on the other. It was for us to say whether, with their examples before us, we would ever abandon the great principles that have led us to victory so lately. He proposed, therefore, a toast to the memory of Jefferson and Jackson, the Fathers of the Great Democratic party. The toast was drunk in silence. The other usual complimentary toasts were drunk and the banquet closed. As a political move the entertainment can hardly be called a success, unless it be simply the filing of a notice that Ohio will claim the candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket next time, neither uncle nor nephew can claim any substantial advantage in entering the race course.

By Associated Press.

SENATE.

COLUMBUS, December 3.—In the Senate, this morning, bills were introduced to repeal the act of 1869 for the taxation of Government bonds, to amend the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and providing a system for the sale of such liquors. The bill proposes to divide the places where liquors are sold into five classes, each of which shall be registered, and pay a stipulated fee yearly of from ten dollars to two hundred dollars, according to the class and variety of liquors they propose to sell. The keepers of such places are forbidden to sell to minors or drunkards, or to allow loungers or riotous conduct about their places, and to be liable for all damages, and the cancellation of their registration.

A resolution was offered and laid on the table, submitting the question of license to traffic in intoxicating liquors to a vote of the people.

Mr. Worthington introduced a bill amendatory of the school law. Its provisions radically change the character of the school system as at present practiced. It declars that the English alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, conversation and elocution shall be the only branches taught. It restricts the age of pupils to the period between seven and sixteen years. The State aid is to be distributed to the several cities and counties, not according to the population, but on the average attendance of scholars during the school term or year, as the case may be. It provides for the careful noting of daily attendance and the enumeration of children between the ages during which they may attend school.

HOUSE.

In the House, bills were introduced giving justices jurisdiction in cases where suit is brought for three hundred dollars to punish intoxication by fine and imprisonment; to exempt persons from labor on roads on payment of two dollars per day, instead of three dollars, as at present. A resolution to strike out from the Constitution the article relating to license for the sale of liquors, was ordered to be printed.

This afternoon a bill was introduced to amend the Adair law so as to require ten days' notice to be given to a liquor seller, either in presence of witnesses or by filing with the Corporation Clerk. A resolution asking Congress to have all the stone for the Cincinnati Custom House dressed in Cincinnati, was laid on the table; also a resolution as to the propriety of preparing a bill for paying all county officers regular salaries, instead of by fees.

STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

At to-day's session of the Ohio Dental Association, the different forms of gold used in filling teeth were discussed at length.

President H. A. Smith, of Cincinnati, delivered his annual address, taking as his text the status of mechanical dentistry. The address took the ground that there should be a division of the surgical and operative branches of the business; that it was both for the benefit of the public and the craft, and it was only a question of time when this should come; and he claimed that unless this division is made, dentistry must cease to be recognized as a special branch of medicine.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Mayor of Scranton Arrested for Perjury.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 3.—M. W. Loftus, Mayor of Scranton, was to-day arrested for alleged perjury. The Mayor waived an examination and gave bail for his appearance at the January term of the Criminal Court.

Congressman White, of Kentucky, Relieved of a Serious Charge.

LOUISVILLE, December 3.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says: Harrison Cockerell was not shot by Hon. John D. White, as first reported, but by Dr. Shott, whose brother Cockerell killed some years ago. The wound is thought to be mortal.

Wellsboro Bank Robbery Trial.

WELLSBORO, PA., December 3.—In the trial of the bank robbery case here, Cosgrove, *alias* Ike Marsh, was found guilty on the first indictment, which was for burglariously entering the house of John L. Robinson, president of the bank. Sentence is postponed.

CASUALTIES.

Man Killed on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., December 3, 1874.

A man named Toren Harkness was run over and killed by a train at Rynd Farm, on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad, this afternoon. Six cars passed over his body, mangling it horribly. It is supposed that he was stealing a ride and was knocked off.

Two Prisoners Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, December 3.—A *Tribune* special says: Last night the calaboose at Pontiac was burned, and Frank and Samuel Downing, who were confined in it for disorderly conduct, were burned to death. They were sons of an old and respected citizen.

FIRE RECORD.

Medina, N. Y.—$40,000.

MEDINA, N. Y., December 3.—The Methodist church was destroyed, and a number of adjoining buildings damaged by fire last night. Loss $40,000 to $50,000; insurance $25,000.

PROCTOR AGAINST MOULTON.

The libel suit of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton, is postponed till next Wednesday.

The paid up capital of the suspended Citizens' bank, of Philadelphia, is only $100,000, and the suspension is said to be due to a loan of $80,000 to a Philadelphia firm on their own paper and that of a St. Louis firm, both of which are said to be in a shaky condition. The President's action came to the knowledge of the directors and resulted in their disapproval.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S REPORT.

Special Agents of the Treasury Department.

MORE OVERHAULING OF THE ENTIRE CORPS.

Falling Off of Customs Receipts.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN THE DISTRICT.

Forthcoming Report on the District Indebtedness.

Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1874.

Secretary Robeson's Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a very flattering condition of that arm of the service. The four millions appropriated last session, in view of the probability of a war with Spain, has been put to excellent use. All the vessels of the navy are in excellent condition. The Secretary says that he has sixteen iron clads in condition for active operations on twenty-four hours' notice.

The Special Agents.

The corps of special agents, so effectively reorganized by Commissioner Johnson several months ago, is likely to come in for another overhauling. The law authorizes the appointment of fifty-three of these agents. It is admitted that the corps is much larger than necessary, and that the same work now accomplished could be performed by a much less number of picked men. There is a probability that a division of the corps is contemplated, assigning certain portions, respectively, to the Commissioner of Customs, the Chief of the Customs Division of the Secretary's office and the Solicitor of the Treasury. It is possible that this arrangement, if finally determined upon, will lead to the abolition of the secret service and the substitution of the special agents assigned to the Solicitor. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet finally determined as to the wisdom of this arrangement. It is a subject which is now receiving much of his attention. Both the corps of special agents and secret service men are, even under their present organization, unnecessarily expensive, and their consolidation, it is believed, would answer the same ends at less cost.

Decline in Customs Receipts.

The continued falling off of the customs receipts is becoming a matter of concern at the Treasury Department. The diminution of the receipts, though indicating an increased dependence upon home manufacturers (and hence a subject of gratification), taken in view of the revenue derived from that service, gives rise to apprehensions of prospective embarrassment. The receipts from internal taxes, however, keep up to their average, and the payment of the semi-annual bank tax during this month will largely add to the amount.

The Suffrage Question.

Arrangements are being made to hold a mass meeting in the interest of unqualified suffrage in the District, under the new government. It is declared that if the committee will not incorporate such a provision in their bill the question will be carried into Congress.

The District Indebtedness.

The First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury will submit their report to Congress on District indebtedness next week. As already stated, it will be incomplete, but Messrs. Lawrence and Brodhead will suspend all operations and discontinue the pay of the force under them until they receive further instructions from Congress. So much of the time of these two gentlemen has been taken up with this additional business, imposed upon them by Congress, that delays have arisen in the transaction of their routine duties in the Treasury. There is, therefore, some talk of putting the further prosecution of the District work under other control.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1874.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War states that his report will show that the actual expenditures of the War Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1873, including river and harbor improvements, were $46,325,307 31; and for the same time for the last fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1874, $42,326,314 71, showing a reduction of $3,998,992 60. The report will also contain the following recommendations: Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of those officers acting as Assistant Quartermasters; renewal of recommendations for the purchase of sites of posts in Texas, in accordance with the report previously made to Congress; system of mileage and payment of officers and employees traveling on duty, to be restored in lieu of actual expenses, as now allowed under the law of last year; private soldiers to be permitted to compete for the position of Commissary Sergants, as well as non-commissioned; the exemption of subsistence stores from the operation of the law requiring the proceeds of sales of public property to be covered into the Treasury; miscellaneous, and all the expiration of each fiscal year the law to be so changed that appropriations for subsistence stores can be made available prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated; that provision be made for the publication of five hundred thousand additional copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War.

Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers for an additional appropriation for ammunition for target firing. It is recommended that a much larger appropriation than has heretofore been made should be made annually for the manufacture of arms. An increased appropriation is desired for arming and equipping the militia. Steps are to be taken to relieve various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion. The sale of various arsenals, such as Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watertown and Washington, is recommended. The Springfield armory, Frankford arsenal and a few others are recommended to be retained, the proceeds of those sold to be applied to the erection of one grand arsenal for manufacturing purposes, to be established near New York. The proceeds of the sales of those named would be amply sufficient for that purpose, and there is no necessity for their retention.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Attorney General's annual report shows that there were judgments during the fiscal year, in civil suits, in favor of the United States, of $2,021,704. The amount actually realized was $867,192. Of criminal cases, 6,018 were terminated, including 2,623 convictions, of which 102 out of 966 were under the enforcement acts. The total of suits to which the United States were not a party is 19,194, of which 11,490 terminated in judgments, being to the amount of $10,508,624. The expenses of marshals, commissioners, etc., for the year were $2,969,730, or $561,138 less than the previous year. The amount awarded by the Court of Claims is $2,418,804, against total claims of $4,064,366. The Attorney General recommends that the United States District Courts be given authority to issue subpœnas directing the attendance of witnesses before the Court of Claims, and that the latter be given power to punish for contempt any failure to obey; that heads of departments be given authority for the use in court of rebel records in possession of the Government; that the police force of the District of Columbia be increased; that all district attorneys and marshals be paid by salary only, fees being abolished; that a penitentiary be erected in the District of Columbia for the confinement of convicts, instead of that at Albany; that an uniform mode be provided for the selection of jurors for United States Courts, and the enactment of a law regulating the fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of United States Courts.

PURELL'S RESIGNATION.

No one doubts that the President will accept the resignation of District Judge Durell, of Louisiana, just tendered. Durell thus terminates the proposed impeachment now pending in the House Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, recommends the rearmament of the navy with breech-loading rifled cannons, which can be done at a very small cost in view of the reduced number of ships and of guns required. The present types of foreign armed cruising ships carry four and one-half to six inches of armor, and at present we have no guns, except the fifteen inch in the monitors, which will seriously injure the lightest of these armored vessels. Substitute a seven or eight-inch rifle for the eleven-inch smooth-bore, which even our smallest ships carry, and few of them would come off without great damage. The Chief of Ordnance says the recent experiments on the conversion of smooth-bore to rifled cannon developed no unexpected results, and he does not deem it possible to convert a cast-iron smooth-bore into an efficient rifle by any system of rifling.

The Congressional Term—A Busy Session Indicated—Less Talk and More Work—An Opportunity for the Republican Majority in Congress—The President in Sympathy with Wholesome Legislation—His Views on Finances—Tariff and Taxation—Public Improvement—Civil Rights—The Appropriation Bills.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1874.

The approach of the day for the meeting of Congress is attended with the usual premonitory stir in and about the long deserted halls and corridors of the Capitol. Both Halls of Congress have been arrayed in their winter costume, and everything is in readiness to proceed at once to legislative business.

The first Monday in December falling, this year, so late in the month, an exceedingly brief, if any, recess may be looked for during the Christmas holidays. The Senators and Representatives now in the city also indicate in conversation a disposition to go earnestly to work in matters of national importance, and to devote a very small share of the session to matters of local or private interest. A large portion of last session, about six months in duration was frittered away in useless investigations and other matters which never reached a conclusion. It is now designed, that is in the opinion of Senators and Representatives now here, and they embrace some of the leaders in both Houses, to talk less and act more. There is much to do, both for the future credit of the Republican party and for the general weal of the country, and the incidental and accidental supremacy of the Democrats in the lower branch of the Forty-fourth Congress. There is now a favorable opportunity for the Republican members in the two Houses to give their attention exclusively to such subjects as will relieve the country of any mistaken ideas of degeneracy and as will contribute vastly to the comfort, prosperity and happiness of the whole people. The customary dilatory way of transacting business in the Senate, it is hoped, will be at least suspended during the second session of the Forty-third Congress, so that, with all its past history of investigations, it may go out of existence respected, honored and applauded in every State in the Union. The passage of wholesome laws on the greater subjects of legislation, those which more directly effect the welfare of the people, would save the country from embarrassment or financial and business disaster, from any malicious or revolutionary action of the Democratic majority in the lower House, as the Senate would operate as a healthful check in addition to the veto of the President.

The President, who is now engaged on his message, will submit recommendations which will advise Congress of the position he will take on national questions. While he has no intention to reconstruct the *personnel* of the Civil Service on the sole grounds of expediency, he is ready to displace such as are shown to be incompetent or who are found guilty of misconduct. This, however, will not operate to the removal of efficient officers. The President is also disposed to co-operate with Congress in any measures which may be shown to him for the good of the people of all parts of the country and their varied interests. In the matter of the true financial policy of the Government, as already stated in the COMMERCIAL, the President believes in as rapid approximation to specie basis as consistent with the interests of business in all the States. He does not think that even a temporary inflation of the currency would be of any service, for the reason that the activity which might ensue from such a step, would be attended with a reactionary movement in a very short time, and would leave the people infinitely worse off than they were to be were the present state of things to last for some time longer. The President is inclined to think that no marked advance can be expected until prices of commodities and labor have adjusted themselves to the natural tendency of things. This will bring about that relative condition of supply and demand, and food and labor, which must be reached to insure permanent prosperity. It remains for Congress to determine whether any further obstacles shall be made to regulate the financial policy of the Government as far as it is influenced by legislation. It is the opinion of the most prominent members of both Houses now in the city, that it would be wise to do something so as to remove all uncertainty as to where the Republican majority now stands.

There is a disposition to increase the revenue by adding to the present schedules of customs duties and internal taxes. Notwithstanding the decline in the receipts from duties on imports, by a rigid maintenance of the rigid economy practiced during the present fiscal year, there is no question of the receipts being sufficient to meet all the requirements of the Government for the next fiscal year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue anticipates a rise in the income from internal taxes. During the present year, regardless of the depression which existed, the receipts came fully up to his estimate, and for next year he has added several millions.

It has been suggested to the President, who has always favored public improvements, that the adoption of certain principal lines of transportation already recommended by the Selected Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, or the granting of a liberal subsidy to the Northern and Texas Pacific Railroads, would serve to indicate that the people, population and those industries which were paralyzed by the panic of 1873, and indirectly would restore the business of the country to the channels from which it has been diverted by the general derangement of industrial enterprise. The President has not yet come to a determination as to the action he will take in that connection in his message, though it is well known that any discreet action on the part of Congress in the premises would meet with his hearty approval.

The proposed new departure of the advocates of the mixed school features of the Civil Rights bill, in substituting the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of public lands, among the States on the basis of illiteracy, manifests some show of earnestness. This would give the largest share to the South where it is most needed. According to the census of 1870, the proportion of illiteracy is as follows: Northern States, 1,350,000 souls, Pacific States, 102,000 souls and Southern States, 4,190,000 souls. The annual net proceeds of the public lands amounts to about two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The distribution of one million dollars on the basis of illiteracy, using the number of years old and over, would give the following States the sums mentioned:

Delaware	$ 4,081 77	S'th Carolina	$51,508 97
Maryland	23,942 67	Georgia	59,903 98
Dist. of Col	5,074 65	Alabama	67,678 22
Virginia	78,789 29	Florida	12,687 59
West Virginia	14,627 26	Mississippi	55,361 84
Kentucky	58,695 50	Missouri	39,200 02
N'th Carolina	70,371 82	Arkansas	22,561 00
Tennessee	64,446 96	Louisiana	45,950 12
Texas	39,174 92	Maine	3,396 49
Illinois	23,661 29	Ohio	4,359 79
Idaho	568 66	Rhode Island	3,823 44
Massachusetts	17,571 01	New Mexico	9,227 27

In vindication of this proposition it is stated that about seventy-one million acres have already been donated to the different States and Territories by Congress for educational purposes exclusive of 7,830,000 acres granted for the support of agricultural colleges in the several States.

The session will open well as the Committee on Appropriations will be ready to report five of the regular appropriation bills on the first day. DEB. R. K.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1874.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mayor Havemeyer takes place on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, from St. Paul's Methodist church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The Old Guard will form an escort to the hearse. Among the pall bearers will be Governor Tilden, Peter Cooper, ex-Governor Morgan and Thurlow Weed.

SALE OF BOOTH'S THEATER.

Booth's Theater was sold to-day by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure. The property was bought by Oliver Ames, of Boston, for $385,000, subject to a mortgage of $276,000.

SUIT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company and twelve others have commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover from the Government the amount collected from them as revenue tax on dividends declared upon accrued earnings. The point taken is that the law of 1866, with its subsequent amendments, is unconstitutional.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

The 'longshoremen of Hoboken endeavored to effect a compromise with the Bremen, Hamburg and Eagle Steamship Companies, but the agents informed them that no union men will hereafter be employed. The New York longshoremen have had an understanding with Walsh Brothers, leading stevedors on the North river, and a modification in the rates of compensation has been agreed to. It is expected that the men will go to work to-morrow.

One hundred women employed in the factory of the New Brunswick, N. J., Rubber Company, yesterday struck against a reduction of wages. They have been employed stamping rubber shoes by hand. The company recently introduced machines for this work and reduced prices on piece work. As the women could only earn two-thirds of their former wages they struck.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

KARNS CITY.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

The Citizens Lead Him Through Town by a Rope.

ATTEMPT TO HANG HIM FOILED BY OFFICERS OF THE LAW.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., December 3, 1874.

The Hebrew, Graffowitch, in whose building the fire at Karns City yesterday originated, fled from town while the conflagration was in progress and was nowhere to be found. It was this fact, coupled with rumors of previous suspicious conduct on his part, which led to his being suspected of being the incendiary. To-day Graffowitch returned to Karns City and appeared on the streets. He was at once seized by an indignant mob of several hundred citizens, who fastened a rope around his neck and, by it, led him through the town. It was their deliberate purpose to hang him after they had made a sufficient exhibition of him to warn all persons of the determination of the people to be rid of incendiaries. While the procession was moving through the streets, however, the officers of the law came to the clothier's rescue. They demanded his body at the hands of his too-hasty executioners, that he might have the benefit of a trial by legal jury. The citizens, after due reflection, concluded to heed the demand of the law, and somewhat reluctantly surrendered their prisoner, who was subsequently bound over for trial and duly committed. The feeling against the accused may be proved to be wholly unfounded in fact, but it is unquestionably very bitter and general at present.

RICHMOND.

Proceedings of Cheap Transportation Convention.

RICHMOND, December 3.—In the Cheap Transportation Convention to-day, a bill prepared by General Duff Green, of Georgia, providing for the inauguration of a scheme of internal improvements to be sustained by a system of banking connected therewith, was presented and referred.

M. B. Lloyd, of Illinois, presented his views as to the construction of a double-track trunk railway by the Government, to secure competition in the transportation of freights.

General Wyatt, of Georgia, presented a resolution looking to the establishment and maintenance of commercial intercourse between the States of the Union, and to revive the commerce of the nation.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report, based upon a resolution of Colonel Johnson, of North Carolina, in which they declare in favor of asking government aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad and of the great water lines, such aid to convey the right of the Government to control the rates of transportation over such lines, with a proviso that the government guarantees asked shall be so guarded as to protect the National Treasury from loss. Four members of the committee presented a protest against the adoption of the report and against asking government aid in the construction of railroads. The report and protest brought prominently before the Convention one of the most important questions connected with the session of the Association—that of Government subsidies to railroads and other lines of transportation. Pending the motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, the question of Government subsidies was discussed at length, the sentiment seeming to be largely in favor of the motion. Col. Johnson, by permission of the Convention, withdrew his resolution.

CHEYENNE.

Return of Professor Marsh and Party from the Bad Lands—Successful Explorations.

CHEYENNE, WY., December 3.—Professor O. C. Marsh and his scientific party arrived here last evening from the Bad lands, south of the Black Hills. The expedition was very successful, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather and continued hostility of the Indians. The latter stopped the party twice when on their way to the Bad Lands, attempted a night attack on their camp, and otherwise molested them. The explorations were made under great difficulties, but resulted in important discoveries. About two tons of the remains of extinct tropical animals were collected, among them many new to science. This collection goes to Yale College, and will soon be described by Professor Marsh. The military escort of the expedition was under the command of Major A. S. Burt and Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter.

ATTENTION is called elsewhere to the telegram from Karns City in reference to the celebrated Hall safe.

These safes are so well known for their fire-proof qualities, and so generally used, that no very large fire can occur without testing the quality of one or more of these safes. Should such fire occur, we expect to prove true to their trust that no business house should be without one, nor a residence without a dwelling house safe.

We have determined to make an exhibition on one of their burglar-proof safes recently, in New York, and as usual, the dovetailed work resisted all appliances of the burglars.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Rosin, Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

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TEAS, ROAST COFFEE,

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CORN MEAL!

$3 50 Per Barrel

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90 cents Per Bushel, in Paper Bags.

No Advance in Flour!

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

The Only Exclusive Flour House in the City.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Union of Presbyterian Churches of the World—Basis of the Proposed Confederation.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A large public meeting was held this evening in the Reformed church at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the proceedings of the Conference committees of the various Presbyterian churches in the United States and Canada with regard to the movement in progress to bring into confederation all the churches in the world holding to the Presbyterian form of church government. Rev. Dr. John Hall presided, and opened the meeting with a few preparatory remarks. He then introduced Rev. Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton, who made a brief address on the great benefits which would be derived from this union of churches, which is not to be an organic one but solely for the good of the Church. Dr. McCosh then read resolutions, which were adopted, declaring that it was advisable, in the opinion of the churches represented, to form a confederation; that while furnishing to Presbyterian churches a means of entering into closer fellowship, it is not meant to separate them in any way from other churches. It did not mean to form or adopt a new conference of faith, but will propose some declaration of principle, it to submit its creed, and will admit only the church whose creeds are in uniformity with the Reformed churches. It will not interfere with the internal order and discipline of any church. It will hold from time to time a General Convention, composed of all churches constituting the confederation. The representatives of this council shall consist of an equal number of ministers and elders. The General Council shall take up only such subjects as have been submitted to the church by her great head. Decisions come to by the General Council shall be laid before the several churches for their consideration. It will labor to promote the spirituality and life of the churches, and rejoice in supporting the weak and struggling ones. It will defend those in any country who are persecuted for conscience's sakes, and will encourage the churches to provide for the wants of great cities; will secure adequate instruction for the young in the Scriptures; will endeavor to suppress intemperance and other vices; will secure for the churches freedom of government and action; will make every effort to preserve the Sabbath as a divine institution, and will make efforts to meet prevailing forms of infidelity all over the world. It will seek to combine the Protestant churches in opposing the errors and inroads of Romanism. In order to organize, a federal council shall be appointed to correspond with the committees of the British churches throughout the world holding by the Presbyterian system. The council in correspondence with the committees of the British churches shall call a preparatory meeting of all the churches joining in the confederation, to be held in London in the year 1875. The preparatory meeting is expected to agree upon and circulate a constitution for confederation, to be laid before a general council of the federal churches, to be held, if possible, in the year 1876, and this preparatory meeting shall agree upon a provisional plan of representation, that is, upon the number of deput

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

THE trade in whisky has not been affected by the hard times apparently. The production at Cincinnati for 1874 is 60,000 gallons ahead of last year.

HUDSON, N. Y., which gave 300 Democratic majority in November, elected a Republican Mayor on the 1st inst. by 200 majority. Has the reaction set in already?

WHAT has become of that earnest and systematic Board of Trade movement, recently set on foot here? Is it to be another case of the crackling of thorns under a pot?

THE strikers in the iron works at Troy, N. Y., have gone to work at the reduced prices they struck against, the applications for employment, being more than there were places to fill.

THE Democratic Forty-fourth Congress will be vastly superior to its Republican predecessor, in one respect. It will contain a very much larger per centage of able and fearless poker-players.

IT is proposed to send BAILIE PEYTON, an old-line Whig, to Congress from Tennessee, in place of HEAD, who recently died. He would be a great improvement upon the average Southern representative.

NORTH CAROLINA, under Democratic management, is drifting rapidly into repudiation. Her Legislature proposes to issue new bonds for the old ones at rates varying from 12½ to 25 cents on the dollar. When the new bonds have been issued a year or two, she can also repudiate them.

WHILE poor old HAVEMEYER lived, he was grossly abused by the New York papers; and now that he is dead, they have nothing but good to say of him. Either they were lying about him, while he lived, or they are lying, now; or shall we conclude that there is as much lying in one case as the other?

THE Democratic papers are constantly bragging over their party majority in the next Congress. Perhaps the most notable feature about the matter is, that that body will comprise a larger number of members who regard office as a private perquisite instead of a public trust, than has been the case for many years.

A LATE report of the business of the New York Clearing House for the year ending September 30, shows an immense decrease in speculative business in that city as compared with former years, the falling off this year, as compared with last year, amounting to forty per cent. So much the safer. The prudent man taketh heed unto his steps.

THE New York papers are all crying out loudly against the desecration of Sunday, in that city, by theatrical and operatic performances on Sunday night, but so far without avail. The police say that the courts have enjoined them not to interfere with such performances, and the responsibility of permitting them rests, therefore, with the courts and the police.

THE advice given to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, by his employers was, "Pitch in first, and investigate afterwards." This has long been the rule of most Washington correspondents, and of the press of the country generally. It is only a variation in form from the rule of lynch law, under which they hang a man first and try him afterwards.

AND now there is another lost Democratic leader, HENRY GAMES, public administrator of St. Louis, having suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the gaze of his friends—in company with nearly a hundred thousand dollars of other people's money, temporarily intrusted by law to his keeping. In what a satisfactory manner do the signs and portents of the long-promised Democratic millenium increase and thicken!

THE fight between the Philadelphia *Commonwealth* and Harrisburg *Patriot* is not the only one going on. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) says of its late Democratic associate, the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that, "in all intents and purposes Dr. HALSTEAD is a thief, and he certainly is a liar." The people will have to put the Republicans in power again to keep these Democrats from abusing each other in this vile way.

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a successful smoke-preventer has at length been contrived and put into extensive operation in that city. It is said not only to prevent smoke, but also to save fuel, and is described as being at once cheap and simple. The *Gazette* predicts that Cincinnati will soon be free from the smoke nuisance, although we do understand that any of its newspapers are going to pull up stakes.

THE courts having denied TWEED's application to have his sentence reviewed, an application for a bill of exceptions will shortly be presented to the Appelate Court. Perhaps TILDEN had best pardon him, and so end the matter. Why should the great apostle and exemplar of Democracy be left to moulder in prison, whilst those whom his uplifted finger was wont to command as a lash are about to feast on the dainties things of the land?

JUDGE DRUMMOND, of the United States Court at Chicago, recently referred to WARREN COLBURN, an eminent engineer, the question for examination whether it was safe to let the Northwestern road cross the Chicago and Pacific at Elgin, *at grade*. Mr. COLBURN answers no, very emphatically, and it is said Judge DRUMMOND is inclined to rule accordingly. We hope he may do so, and we shall thus get a beginning made in the way of preventing such crossings.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, understands well enough that the Democratic party is only let out of limbo on a ticket-of-leave. In a private letter to a friend he says, doubtingly: "A political reaction will surely set in if we disappoint the people. In order to make our success permanent we must observe moderation and prudence"—which is exactly what the party will not, because it cannot do. Already he hears the tread of the policeman around the corner.

MR. WICKHAM, the Mayor-elect of New York, had himself sworn in on the first instant, a month ahead of the time at which he takes office; and it is supposed that he hurried up the operation because the new amendments to the State Constitution, just adopted, require all officers to swear that they used no money corruptly to secure their election. As the Tammany candidate could not take that oath, he prudently anticipated events and got himself sworn in before the vote for the Constitutional amendments was announced.

THE Democratic leaven is working. Charges of malfeasance in office have just been preferred against a brace of prominent politicians of that faith, municipal office-holders in Indianapolis, one of whom used up the material of the city in building private premises, while the other has failed to account for certain moneys received by him for the city. The local Democratic press thinks they were small peccadilloes, and perhaps they were; but, then, what a plastic aptitude for the higher ranges and larger fields of Democratic statesmanship they indicate!

THE Indiana judges say, "The Fourteenth Amendment does not delegate to Congress the right to interfere with the institutions of States which rest where they always have rested—with the States themselves." The Constitution itself, however, provides that its provisions shall be "the supreme law of the land," and that *"the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY notwithstanding."* The Fourteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution, and the Indiana judges are therefore bound by it, *"anything in the Constitution of their State to the contrary notwithstanding."*

A PATENT for a new process for manufacturing steel has, we learn, just been granted to parties at Atlanta, Georgia, by which, it is claimed, an article fully equal, if not superior to Bessemer steel is produced, at a greatly reduced cost. The manufacture of steel by this process is not, it appears, confined to rails alone, but any and all kinds of steel can be made, from the lowest to the highest quality, and at a cost of only four dollars additional on the price of iron; thus reducing the price of steel rails from $130 per ton to about $70 per ton. By the process, too, it is claimed, all "converters" and complicated costly machinery are done away with. Steel made by this new process, when worn out, can also, it is stated, be re-rolled as easily as if it were iron. If the facts are as asserted, the invention is likely to prove of very great importance.

RAILROADS AND RIVERS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* uses the occasion of the late shipment of coal by river from this city to enforce the idea that railroads are inadequate to the task of transporting such a vast amount of tonnage, and therefore Congress should at once make the rivers permanently navigable. We assent to the conclusion here drawn, but deny the premises. That the railroads are incapable of moving 8,000,000 bushels of coal *at one time*, may be conceded, and in that respect the river has the decided advantage; but that railroads cannot grapple with such a tonnage is preposterous. The anthracite tonnage amounts to over 20,000,000 tons, annually, and more than three-fourths of it is moved by rail. The *Democrat* says:

> Let us make a calculation of that little run of coal the other day out of Pittsburgh —7,502,000 bushels—for cities below. It wasn't a very good day for coal either, and yet sixty-two towboats left on the rise, with 590 barges, and the above amount of coal. Now, that amount is equivalent to 292,080 tons. The *Democrat* invites a scrutiny of its figures, and would like some railroad lightning calculator to take it in hand. We think it would take to move the above amount of coal 1,921 cars, or 195 trains of fifteen cars each, and 195 locomotives, extending a length, close together, of thirty-seven miles. These figures are no doubt correct enough to serve as an illustration of the enormous capacity of water ways for transportation. Government appropriations to improve those natural highways of commerce can scarcely ever be too large, if properly expended. Let the improvements, therefore, go on, and before another decade there will be witnessed departing from St. Louis grain-laded fleets that will bear comparison with Pittsburgh's remarkable shipments of "black diamonds."

Now, we are as strongly in favor of improving the navigable rivers of the West as the *Democrat* can be; but let us put it on better grounds than these. We assert, and we are prepared to prove, that the railroads having their termini here, bring more coal into the city than is transported on the river, and take nearly as much away from it. We have before us the returns of coal tonnage upon the various roads terminating in this city, some for nine months, and some for ten months of the current year, or to November 1. We give the figures in tons, premising that a ton, in all cases, represents 2,000 pounds. The figures are as follows:

Railroads.	Tons coal.
Allegheny Valley	178,320
West Penn	171,270
Pennsylvania	1,170,933
Southwestern Pennsylvania	6,333
Little Saw Mill Run	66,267
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	493,414
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	191,200
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	440,921
Total	3,241,319

This, at 7½ pounds to the bushel, is 85,376,390 bushels for the first ten months of the year (equal to 100,000,000 bushels for the year), and that is more coal than has ever yet been carried upon the Ohio river in any one year since the coal trade began upon it.

The amount of coal taken away from here, by rail, or from this immediate vicinity, up to November 1, is as follows, according to the returns before us:

Railroads.	Tons coal.
Pennsylvania	730,704
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	290,896
Erie and Pittsburgh	243,197
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	170,772
Total	1,435,569

which is equivalent to 37,779,447 bushels, to which, if we add one-sixth, for November and December, the total will be 44,076,021 bushels for the year, and to this is to be further added the coal shipped north over the Allegheny Valley Road and west over the Pan Handle, which would bring the total to fifty million bushels, in round numbers.

Now, according to the figuring of the *Democrat*, this great tonnage would require 166,000 cars, holding 300 bushels each, which would make 8,300 trains of twenty cars each, and would require 8,300 locomotives to move it, and the whole body of coal, thus strung out on one road, at one time, would extend a length of three hundred and fifty miles. So it would: *yet it has all been moved*: and the roads are undoubtedly able to increase the coal tonnage outward, from Pittsburgh, to the full amount of the coal tonnage into it. It is very true that the coal thus carried by railroad did not go to Cincinnati and Louisville, and other ports below; but it went into market, nevertheless, and found purchasers. The trade, likewise, is a growing one, and must continue to increase for years to come.

For various reasons, the cities along the Ohio river must be supplied by river with their coal, but not because railroads are incapable of an equal amount of tonnage, as we think we have shown. For the present, and probably for generations to come, the method of transportation by river is and will be the cheapest; and it is for that reason the rivers should be improved and kept navigable. The railroads cannot transport coal as cheaply, nor in such vast amounts at one time, as the rivers can; but we are satisfied their carrying capacity would be equal to the demand if they were called upon to supply it.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT AND DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Referring to the American career of the Rev. Pastor KROELL, who died in Cincinnati last week, the *Westbote* contrasts the opportunities of educated German immigrants at the present time with the opportunities of the same class forty or fifty years ago. In those days, says our contemporary, there was no demand in the United States for German physicians, clergymen, lawyers. There was almost as little call for German teachers or artists, and it was very difficult for such persons to obtain even the most comparatively remunerative employment. Very many had to accommodate themselves to such work as they could procure on railroads and canals. Candidates of theology, physicians, students, men of letters, persons with *von* before their names, competed with Irish laborers in shoveling clay and pushing the wheelbarrow. The general correctness of this statement of the *Westbote* might be corroborated by American testimony. HENRY WARD BEECHER, somewhere in one of his books, tells of the surprise and confusion with which, soon after leaving college he, one evening, found his father's German coachman and servant of all work reading an old Latin treatise on mathematical geography. This was in Cincinnati, and MR. BEECHER farther states that he afterwards met with not a few other cases of the same kind, graduates of renowned German universities engaged in the humblest employment for a mere living.

These facts are, perhaps oddly, brought to mind by a discussion which is at present somewhat disturbing Chicago. It has grown out of the servant girl question. Wherever that much debated subject happens to be revived, there is always somebody ready to renew the suggestion, that if American girls in need of work were willing to take household service, the great problem would be solved. Servants of the kind wanted would be plenty. In Chicago the whole subject has lately been reviewed and examined as to all its sides and relations with as much thoroughness and as much apparent earnestness as if it had never been considered anywhere else. There, as elsewhere, it is found that girls of American birth will not "go into service," a phrase which plainly means that they will not become "servants." As a rule they are not indolent, but are resolute to earn an honest subsistence, if nothing more. They are willing to undertake hard work, and certainly many of them are willing to engage in the most painful, miserable drudgery for most meagre wages, if thereby they may live or perhaps be enabled to aid others dependent upon their exertions; but, be the consequences what they may, they will not become "household helps." This phrase, we believe, first came into use in New England a few years ago, in the very youth of the Great Republic, as a fancy, as a euphemistic substitute for domestic servant. English tourists who used to ridicule the phrase seem not always to have suspected its real force. "Help" was used to avoid the odious suggestions implied in the word servant, and in the course of time the word "servant" wholly vanished from current speech north of MASON and DIXON's line. South of the line it was euphemistically used for slave, gentleman and ladies there doing what they could by mere words to hide from themselves and others the true character of the "peculiar institution." The original identity of meaning in the two words was not wholly lost sight of in either section, in the North helping to make hateful the term which for the same reason seemed safe as well as agreeable in the South.

The removal of the name, however, did little towards rendering the position it denoted attractive or tolerable to citizens, whether male or female, of the republic. Certain conditions had become, by the usage of centuries, so intimately associated with the character of domestic service as to seem inseparable from it, and it was in vain to insist, that through the universal equality established by American institutions, the odious conditions had ceased to involve the personal degradation of those who voluntarily became subject to them. The feeling was an hereditary prejudice, the effect of long descended traditions, and it could not be at once or speedily overcome. Still there can be no doubt, that under American institutions the prejudice should have gradually died out and would before now have ceased to have much force, if all Americans had been faithful in practice to the principles which they professed in theory. In truth, instead of trying to weaken and destroy the prejudice they have cherished and kept it alive, carefully or carelessly retaining ancestral notions on the subject and handing them down from generation to generation. As the country has afforded literally boundless chances for every one to get on and rise in life, we have fixed a stigma of dishonor upon those who choose permanently to occupy positions of admitted inferiority. A lively correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* shrewdly said, the other day, that no private coachman could reasonably expect to become President of the United States, though a rail-splitter or a hod-carrier might, and that no servant girl can reasonably expect to be the wife of a member of Congress, though any seamstress may. In other words, Americans practically say, that there are certain positions in their social system which persons who respect themselves would not and should not occupy at all if the fate might be avoided, and in any case longer than might be inevitable.

In the prevalent hereditary prejudice on the subject may, no doubt, be found the reason which renders domestic service so repulsive to nearly all young women and young men, whether they have been born in the United States or have only lived here long enough to have imbibed American notions. In fact, two causes combine to prevent them from taking such employment or to drive them from it even in the face of some powerful inducements to remain. While the man who digs or attends store for another, or the woman who sews for another for wages, is each a servant in the proper sense of the word, neither is necessarily made to feel the relationship unpleasantly. The domestic servant, on the other hand, from the nature of his or her engagement is perpetually reminded of its dependent feature. Master or mistress and servant are in this country unavoidably brought into frequent contact, while each personality is incessantly liable to collision with the other. In view of the actual economical conditions of the country and of the popular estimate of the dignity of the position, it is not remarkable that the "servant" is apt to live in a chronic state of temptation to try the experiment of a change. It really seems quite improbable that the relation is destined to assume a more permanent or satisfactory form before the population shall become so crowded in proportion to the demand for labor as to render "a place" a valuable possession not to be lightly given up.

There is, however, another view of the subject which may afford some prospect of a solution of the great practical question. There is a widely prevalent tendency nowadays to look to education as the unfailing source of relief for all social troubles, and it is perhaps as likely to furnish aid in the service problem as in most others. A distinguished American woman, writing about the great question some years ago, said that, in her judgment, mistresses were as much to blame as servants, and that if the former could be taught how to treat their servants, they need seldom be without satisfactory service. Be that as it may, it would be a happy revolution in the social condition of the country if public opinion could be educated out of the prejudice with which it at present regards domestic service. Thousands of girls tolerably educated, who now live by exhausting drudgery or seek employment in vain, might then find temporary homes in which best to qualify themselves to manage houses of their own. In order to render the arrangement tolerable and practicable, there need be neither stoicism on one hand nor offensive patronage on the other. Mere development of true Republicanism, or of true Christianity rather, would alone be needed to produce so happy a state of things, in which the most highly educated young women should for a while fill the positions of servants without causing wonder or surprise. It must come to this finally, if our simple republican social system is to endure, and we cannot think it Quixotic to anticipate the consummation.

OUT in Wisconsin all foreign insurance companies, and companies organized in other States, are, as conditions of being allowed to do business in that State, required to give bonds to appoint a resident agent, upon whom legal processes can be served, and also to file an agreement not to appeal from the decisions of State courts to United States courts. Recently, however, an appeal was taken by a New York company from the State Supreme Court to the United States Circuit Court, where the whole question of the appellate right of these companies, in view of their agreement with the State, was fully argued, the court holding that neither a corporation nor an individual could be divested, even voluntarily, of a right to apply to any of the ordinary courts of law for the redress of a grievance coming within the jurisdiction of such courts, by any stipulation of the character referred to. This decision would seem to have a certain bearing on a number of interests not connected with the case in issue; Boards of trade and similar organizations, for instance, which exact of members a pledge to submit to arbitration, but which conditions, it would appear from the above ruling, are nugatory and void.

ARKANSAS does not intend to be outdone by either Texas or Georgia in chivalric fealty to Southern ideas and noble devotion to Caucasian "rights." Following the inspiring lead of the latter States, the former has now under consideration, in legislative committee, a bill to establish peonage as one of its institutions—the design being, as with them, to reduce the colored element to a condition of practical slavery. And the movement will spread into other Democratic Southern States. Leprosy of this kind runs fast. Presently there will be found attempting to reenact the hideous black codes passed immediately after the close of the civil war.

Look Out for Worthless Registered Bonds.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW YORK, December 1, 1874.

Some time ago the United States Secret Service were informed that there were some United States Five-twenty bonds afloat, which were either counterfeits or else genuine stolen bonds altered to prevent detection. Benson's force of the Secret Service here, were immediately on the track, and finally arrested at Philadelphia, one George F. Hilt, *alias* Batcheider, late secretary of the defunct Safeguard Insurance Company, and found in his possession a plate for the manufacture of fifty cent United States fractional currency, and some $12,000 of Five-twenty bonds.

These bonds, instead of being counterfeit, are genuine registered bonds of the issue of March 3, 1863, and altered by erasing the names of the registered payees, as well as the numbers, and renumbered and other payees substituted, and these bonds were used as deposits for collaterals in the insurance company of which Hilt was secretary.

They were stolen at Braintree, Mass., on the 7th of July, 1871, and *caveat* entered in the Register's office of the United States Treasury at the time. The singularity in this case is that the bonds could have been used as collaterals without the Insurance Commissioner knowing their worthlessness, and it might be well for all holding Government bonds to make a rigid examination into the matter, since, even if registered, they may prove utterly worthless to the holder.

It is well to know that your bonds are not only registered, but you should also know that they have not been tampered with.

A. P. H.

THE Parisians are threatened with a disaster less reparable than that of the overthrow of the Column Vendome, but resembling it in its nature. The Obelisk of Luxor, so long the central ornament of the Place de la Concorde, is beginning to crumble away. Various remedies have been employed to arrest this disastrous condition of things, but without effect, and the summit of the obelisk is gradually becoming reduced to powder. The other day a deputation of savants from the Academy visited the interesting invalid, and declared that in ten years from now the hieroglyphics of the upper part would be completely effaced.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Down in Louisville flips grow into dewlaps and are pinned back for buckskin aprons.

Mullett is now said to be drawing plans and specifications for a four-story and basement lecture.

In New York city, the other day, a man actually died of grief for the loss of his wife. Very few do it.

Washington city is again beginning to pick up some of its wonted winter wickedness, gayety, life and bustle.

Florida is filling up with winter vistors from the North, and the prospect is good for a profitable fleecing season.

The South is beginning to give very earnest attention to the subject of an influx of population from the outer world.

The *elite* of Cleveland have added a new feature to their social enjoyments by reviving the old-fashioned spelling-school.

And now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company contemplates the establishment of a line of steamships to Marseilles.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* man feeds his fiery brain on brandy diluted with sulphuric acid—a mighty satisfying drink for Bourbons.

A prosperous Commonwealth. Ohio has $1,580,379,324 of property, real and personal, and only $33,967,294 of indebtedness, State and local.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims met again yesterday, and will probably continue in permanent session during the winter.

The customs receipts at Boston, last month, were the smallest which have been received during any month, with one exception, since April, 1865.

The Western cattle trade is fast concentrating at Kansas City, as offering a more convenient and less expensive market than either Chicago or St. Louis.

A correspondent inquires whether the locusts or chinch bugs have reached Pennsylvania. We have forwarded him a summary of the election returns.

Now is the voice of the Indiana Granger heard in the land demanding a reduction of the salary of members of the Legislature from eight to three dollars a day.

Eighteen hundred colored depositors in the Nashville branch of the Freedmen's bank, have petitioned Congress to investigate the affairs of that institution.

They have a divorce case in Paradise, Ill., growing out of a woman's folly. Not the first time that woman has been tempted to her fall in a similar locality.

A contractor convicted of swindling by making false estimates in repairing a Government residence was recently sentenced to death. It was in China, however, not here.

With implicit confidence in Emerson's creed that "in the woods we return to reason and faith," we advise the editor of the *Post* to strike a bee-line for the pineries of Michigan.

There are three cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court which involve the constitutionality of laws hostile to the interests of Western railroad corporations.

The public schools of Rochester are not to be closed after all. So much indignation was manifested by the people that the Board of Education was compelled to rescind its action.

A saddening prospect. St. Louis papers estimate that there are twenty-five thousand people out of employment in that city who are competent, and would work if they had a chance.

The wheels of trade. During the past eleven months of this year the number of freight cars entering or passing through Indianapolis was 657,497, an average of 59,772 cars per month.

A praiseworthy movement. An association has just been formed in New York to improve, cheapen and render more accessible and more attractive the homes of the masses of the people.

The army movement during the year, so far as reported by the Quartermaster's Department, was by rail, wagon, stage and vessels, 44,150 persons, 5,835 beasts and 60,200 tons of material.

The St. Louis *Times* informs us that "Governor Gaston will be the first occupant of the chair of State in Massachusetts who had previously been Mayor of that city." Where is Massachusetts city?

One of Clara Morris' admirers in this city, on hearing of her marriage last Monday, was so affected by the news, that he remarked, "Judas Isc Harriott," but that isn't the lucky fellow's name.

The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is raging again. It is a hard fate that the very genius of the great poet should be twisted into an argument for denying to him the possession of any brains at all.

An eight track railroad between New York and Chicago, by a combination between the New York Central, the Hudson River, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads, has just been laid down—on paper.

A new instrument has just been invented, called the piano-grafo. It is so arranged that, as the player strikes the keys, the notes inscribe themselves upon a piece of paper—an invaluable invention for composers.

The most interesting feature of the Hayden exploration, this summer, was the great canyon of the Gunnison, where perpendicular walls rise in many places to a height of 4,000 feet, and for a distance of fifty miles will average over 3,000 feet.

PERSONAL.

Mercy Consolation Smith is Fort Wayne's handsomest girl.

Woman's rights. A lady, Mrs. Fitzgerald, has taken the contract to grade twenty miles of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway.

A child was born in Moore county, Kentucky, last week, having a double forked tongue, six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, besides other deformities too numerous to mention.

James B. Gilmore, well known in the literary world as Edmund Kirk, has been convicted of swindling in some New York real estate transactions, and will probably go to the penitentiary.

They've got a dissolving boy in Boston, and the Hub's as proud as a stuffed peacock. Little Johnny walks into houses, plays with the children, and when the old folks lay for him, he vamoses up the chimney. It beats Charley Ross.

On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad the westward bound trains are crowded with nice young men, who part their hair in the middle and carry Russia leather traveling bags. They have heard that Mr. Sharon, of Nevada, who gave his daughter a million-dollar wedding present, has another daughter in reserve, and they are going West to grow up with the country.

The Mayor of New York city *ad interim*, Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, is a native of Bucks county, in this State, and about fifty years of age. He was educated in Philadelphia, and from the commencement to the close of the Mexican war he served in the cavalry arm of the United States forces—part of the time as captain. On the disbanding of the army, he went to New York and entered the gas fixture business, in which he was successful. He is serving his second term as Alderman, after having been in the Board of Education for some years.

While the story of the insanity of the Emperor of Russia may be a *canard*, still it is not unlikely to be true. His grandfather Paul was a maniac, and being an absolute monarch it was thought that assassination was the only practicable means of getting rid of him. The frequent intermarriages of the reigning house of Russia with closely related German families would be likely to intensify, among some of his descendants, this tendency to which Paul yielded. Alexander's ladies are said to have been such that, if he had inherited any mental taint, it would be pretty sure in time to manifest itself.

AN IMPROVED self-stoking smokeless furnace has been introduced with success in some of the English establishments: the plan, it is stated, meeting the case more thoroughly than anything of the kind hitherto brought forward, and is as simple in construction as it is efficient in operation. The coal is placed in a hopper over the front part of the furnace into which it falls in small quantities through a couple of apertures. It is not necessary to open the front door of the furnace, except to ascertain the condition of the fire, for, by a simple mechanical re-adjustment, the man in charge of the furnace may regulate the quantity almost to an ounce. As it is added to from above, the coal sinks down and glides slowly inward until it reaches the bars forming the bottom of the furnace. These bars are acted upon by plungers, which carry them forward together, with their layer of coal on top, and then an eccentric being applied every third bar in the series is brought back to receive a fresh supply, the coal sinking during in every way adapted to the purpose. In this systematic and continuous way the furnace is fed with coal, which passes right through in slow and easy stages, the same quantity of fuel being all the time in exactly the same state. Combustion is therefore rendered in the highest degree perfect, the smoke is completely burned up, and all the waste fuel is discharged at once, in the form of clinker or slag, directly into the ash pit.

A Mother's Crime.

Pennsylvania was again startled on Saturday by a report of the stealing of an infant child from its cradle at Freemansburgh. Coming after the Charley Ross matter, it made every parent anxious and alarmed for the safety of their own little ones. It appears, however, that the child was taken away and drowned by its own mother. The Easton *Express* says:

> Mr. Glose's house is a small frame structure, one and a-half stories high, and divided into four rooms. A Miss Smith, living in the same house, stated that she heard the child crying a little after three o'clock in the morning, and that soon after she heard a person leave the room by the back door. The mother of the child, upon being questioned in regard to the matter, stated that the people said she had drowned it. "But, my God, why should I try to kill my baby? What has the poor little thing done that I should try to kill it? The Lord knows that I did not do anything to it." To the question if the house was secured, she said: "Yes, all but the back door; I forgot to lock it. I was awakened about 4 o'clock, and thought it strange that my baby should sleep so quietly all night, for," said she, "other times she would cry and awake me. I got up and went to the cradle and found that my baby gone. I then called Mrs. Buss three times, who came to my room. I told her that my baby was stolen." When asked why she did not light the lamp, she said, "I have no matches."
>
> Mrs. Buss saw Mrs. Glose coming from the river, and when the latter said, "My child has been stolen," said to her, "No, you took it away yourself; I saw you going to the river, and you will be sent to jail." Mrs. Glose then began screaming, arousing the entire neighborhood.
>
> Suspicion pointing more strongly to the mother of the child as being its murderess, upon being closely questioned by her husband, she admitted the fact, and said that she had thrown the child in the Lehigh river, telling the spot where the body could be found.
>
> Search was made and the body recovered. The mother was then arrested and taken to jail, after a severe struggle, as she insisted upon seeing the body. To a reporter she said that the child was a boy, nine or ten months old. Upon being asked who she thought had taken it away, she replied, "I did it; but, my God! I would not do it again. I threw it in the river."
>
> She said that she committed the crime about bed time on Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, but she is certainly wrong in this. In the cell she is screaming and crying all the time, and from the wildness of her looks she certainly shows all the signs of insanity. Her name is Mattie Glose, and she is only about seventeen years of age. The murdered infant was her first child, and it is said that she is now *enceinte*. Her father's name is Wm. Leidly, and he at one time was a resident of Easton. Her husband, who is only twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, was away at the time, and arrived home last night. He is almost distracted by the terrible occurrence, and can offer no explanation of the conduct of his wife. It is probable that Mrs. Glose was insane.

Rational Medication.

Medication is only successful when it is rational, and it is rational only when it begins at the beginning. In other words, to cure a malady, its cause must be removed. Weakness, either general or local, is the origin of the great majority of diseases. Reinforce the vital energies, regulate digestion and secretion by strengthening the organs which perform those all-important functions, and dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and bladder complaints, uterine difficulties, impure circulation, and the thousand and one ailments which are the consequences of debility, are completely, and in most cases permanently, removed. The best, safest and most agreeable tonic and alterative that can be employed for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of twenty-five years, during which time it has outlived perhaps ten times that number of ephemeral preparations which have contended into competition with it, has proved it to be unequalled as a remedy for all disorders accompanied by or proceeding from weakness.

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The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment and a certain arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.
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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH AND ARTIFICIAL SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 3, 1874.

The forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency, presents numerous points of interest and some practical suggestions worthy of consideration.

As the law now stands the stockholders of national banks are liable for the debts of the bank to an amount equal to the stock standing in their names. As considerable difficulty has been experienced in collecting the additional liability in cases of suspended organizations it is suggested that the first section of the act of March 3, 1874, be so amended as to provide that if any shareholder or shareholders of banks whose capital stock is impaired, shall refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency.

In case of any serious impairment of the capital of a national bank, it would be difficult to find a purchaser of the delinquent shares, as the buyer would, by such purchase, immediately become liable for the debts sought to be avoided by the original holder. The attempt to limit the amount of money which any bank in one of the redemption cities can loan to one firm to five per cent. of its capital stock, is an arbitrary interference with the management of the bank not to be commended. Each board of directors can be safely left to judge of such matters for itself, and it is a matter to be governed largely by the relative proportion of capital to deposits. If it is safe for a bank with $1,000,000 capital and a small deposit line to loan $50,000 to one party, why is it not equally safe for a bank with $250,000 and a large deposit line to do the same thing?

There is no effort made to regulate the character of the security offered, but it is attempted to adopt a rigid rule limiting loans to any one party to five per cent. of the capital regardless of the ability of the borrowers to fulfill their contracts. The law now forbids any of the banks receiving special deposits from their customers, a requirement that has become a dead letter on the statute books. It is therefore recommended that no national bank shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit made with such a bank unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated.

The numerous ingenious but disreputable expedients to avoid the two cent stamp duty on checks and drafts the Comptroller to recommend that either the two cent stamp duty be repealed altogether or that the law be so altered as to require all bills of exchange, checks or receipts in place of checks drawn upon any bank or banks, shall be subject to a stamp tax with a penalty of twenty dollars for each violation thereof.

It is to be hoped that some such legislation may be adopted to put an end to the petty violation of the law, by the use of receipts and time drafts in place of sight checks.

When a merchant becomes possessed of a doubtful bank bill he goes to the nearest banker for his opinion as to its genuineness, and if the answer is unfavorable or the bill is quietly kept in circulation, and not deposited in the regular course of business. It is, therefore, to be provided that any bank officer shall stamp the word "counterfeit" on all spurious or unauthorized issues that may be presented. Should this be adopted, the irregular issues will soon disappear from circulation.

The Comptroller has a plan for facilitating the resumption of specie payments, which he gives as, in his opinion, the most speedy, safe and reliable method yet suggested.

He starts out with the proposition that the legal tenders shall be reduced to $300,000,000. As new banks are organized, and the legal tenders are required for that purpose of reserve, they will be more and more in demand, until finally, when the amount of bank notes issued are largely in excess of the amount of legal tenders outstanding, the national bank notes will themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. It is thought that under such circumstances the gold coin of the country will make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payments would actually follow. Each deposit is defined as implying "the exchange of a promise-to-pay for the thing promised, namely, coin or its representation, which is convertible on demand into coin." The Comptroller thinks that redemption, in this sense, would be to confine the banks to their legitimate business, "which" he says "is the discounting of commercial paper," which is an intimation that the banks have been doing an illegitimate business. If he classes as illegitimate all other transactions then the discounting of *commercial paper*, then have been very few, since this rule. Yet we doubt whether most bank officers will not disagree with him in his opinion, as the discount of *accommodation paper* for the purpose of assisting manufacturing firms, is certainly legitimately within the province of prudent banking. On this point the Comptroller adds:

"If the payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in real estate loans, doubtful stocks or bonds, in accommodation notes which require renewal, or in loans on doubtful security, but must have their capital at all times invested in loans which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a monetary fabric is a healthful business and promotes sound habits of economy. Redemption of the national bank notes as may be required, will secure a proportionate retirement of legal tender notes, accompanied with such an increase of

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 72, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 3, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.91	35	62	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.86	53	64	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.14	42	85	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer.....30.01 Highest thermom.....61
Mean thermom'r.....49 Lowest thermom.....42

GEO. H. ROSS, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

"Technical Education."

The admirable address of George Woods, LL. D., Chancellor of the Western University, on "Technical Education," delivered before the State Teachers' Association, at Shippensburg, last August, has been printed in pamphlet form, the manuscript having been furnished by request. The address was given in full in the COMMERCIAL, soon after its delivery, and has since been widely quoted from. Every progressive educator should have a copy.

Alleged Trespass Upon Cemetery Property.

The Uniondale Cemetery Company yesterday filed a bill in equity, in the District Court, praying that James Orr and the City of Allegheny be restrained from trespassing and digging upon any portion of their grounds, which have been set apart for burial purposes. It is alleged that the defendants, and others in their employ, commenced to dig within the cemetery inclosure, about the 1st of November, and unless restrained will render the ground unfit for the purposes of sepulture. An injunction is therefore asked.

Severe Punishment.

The three young men, Graham, Caskey and Murray, who were charged with felonious assault and battery and disorderly conduct, in beating an old man named Samuel Mercer, had a final hearing before Mayor Fleming last evening. The Mayor imposed a fine of $50 and the costs on each of them, and in default committed them to the Workhouse three months. They were also required to find bail in $500 each to answer at court the charge of felonious assault and battery. Graham was also held in the same amount on a similar charge preferred by a person in Boyle's saloon, whom he struck on the head with a plate.

House Robbed at Sewickley.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of O. H. P. Williams, at Sewickley, was burglarized, and twelve hundred dollars' worth of silverware carried off. The articles taken are as follows: Two waterpitchers, one oyster tureen, one oysterladle, two water sets, salver, two pickle castors, three fruit baskets, two gravy spoons, two teapots, two napkin rings, two butter knives, one watch (silver,) one chain (gold), lot of forks, at least a half dozen. The thieves effected an entrance through a dining room window, and the robbery was not discovered until the family arose in the morning. The house was robbed about a year ago.

Market Committee.

The Market Committee met last evening in the office of the City Clerk. Mr. Flinn in the chair.

A communication was received from the dealers in the Diamond Market House, complaining as to the quality of gas furnished them. Received.

The Superintendent reported the following receipts and expenditures for November:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Diamond Market.....	$2,259 75	$217 47
Fifth Avenue Market...	284 50	30 00
Ninth Side Market.....	300 30	136 05
Ninth Ward Market.....	9 60	28 50
Total.....	$2,851 25	$892 02

The pay rolls for the expenditures were approved, after which the Committee adjourned.

Dr. Murdoch's Will.

The will of the late Dr. A. C. Murdoch was filed in the Register's office yesterday. Two wills were written, on different sides of the same paper. One of them is dated September 21st (or 28th), 1874, it is difficult to tell which, owing to the curve of the 1. The other is dated September 22, 1874. The first named paper bequeaths to decedent's son, Andrew, the medical library, instruments and book-case of decedent, and the office furniture. The balance of the property is given to decedent's wife. The other will provides for a division of the property among the children. In neither of the documents are executors appointed. The will has not been probated yet, and cannot be until it is determined which side was written last, as, of course, that will be the one whose provisions will be carried out. As there are no witnesses, the question must be determined from the appearance of the figure referred to.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and transacted the following business:

An ordinance was ordered for presentation to Councils, for the construction of a lateral sewer on Western avenue.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Return street was ordered to be printed. Also one for the appointment of viewers to ascertain the cost of grading and paving of the Troy Hill road.

The City Engineer was instructed to renumber the houses on North avenue, from James street to Madison avenue.

The contract for the grading and paving of an alley, one hundred feet east of Chartiers street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Locust street, was let to Thomas Carson for $762 15.

The Street Commissioner for the Western district was authorized to contract for the construction of a cinder pavement on Kerr street.

The Street Commissioner of the Eastern district was instructed to hurry up the contractor for the building of steps on Long lane.

The pay roll of the Eastern district, $933 49, and of the Western district, $524 12, were approved.

A communication was had relative to the proposed vacation of Bidwell street, but no action was taken.

Adjourned.

The Carson Vote.

The ballot boxes of the Fourth Legislative district were brought into the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, under a rule, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any ballots cast for John M. Carson, or J. M. Carson, as returned on the printed return sheets. Joseph M. Carson was the candidate, and the belief was that the ballots had been correctly printed, and that the error was in the printing of the return sheets. Out of the forty-eight districts, the election officers from twenty-nine swore that to the best of their knowledge and belief the votes had been cast for Joseph M, and that they did not recollect of seeing any for John M. On the testimony of these persons the ballots were received by the Court as having been cast for Joseph M., and the certificate that they were allowed to depart with their ballot boxes. In those cases where the officers were not able to swear that they had any recollection in the matter at all, the Court took charge of the boxes, and examined the ballots, but found no necessity for counting them, as it was evident they were all right. This proves that the regular ballots were correct, and the certificate will now be given to Mr. Carson. The importance of having the names correctly printed on the return sheets has been made strikingly apparent, and the County Commissioners should scan these blanks more carefully hereafter.

Grand Musical Entertainment.

The vocal and instrumental entertainment at the Pittsburgh Female College, on Eighth street, last evening, was enjoyed by quite a large number of persons, the audience being composed, as usual on these rare occasions, of the most highly cultivated people of the two cities. The College Chapel, in which the concert was given, was so densely packed that those who arrived a half hour after the doors were opened could not find standing room.

The following was the programme observed:

Organ—Selections from Meyerbeer	"Il Prophete"..... Prof. H. Nicoll.
Song.....	Mrs. Scudder.
Solo.....	Prof. Blessner. Violin
Solo—Piano.....	Professor and Mrs. Blessner. "Trovatore."
Duet.....	Miss Atkinson. Piano.
Duet—vocal	"Fiorvante's Singing Lesson." Misses Atkinson.
Solo—Piano.....	"Rosellier's March." Prof. De Ham.
Song.....	"In Questo Semplice." Mrs. Scudder.
Organ—Selections from Donizetti's	"Lucrezia Borgia"..... Prof. Nicoll.

The entertainment was given under the auspices of the conservatory of music of the college, which is one of the largest and and most competent auxilliaries possessed by any institution of learning in the country, and it is but simple truth to say that the efforts of the performers last evening were grandly successful. We cannot to-day, owing to the pressure upon our columns, speak of the performances as their excellent qualities demand, and must content ourselves with the general remark that the people of Pittsburgh but seldom have an opportunity to attend a musical entertainment so near perfection in all respects as that of last evening. The new organ under the magic touch of Prof. H. Nicoll, charmed every listener, while Prof. and Mrs. Blessner, Prof. De Ham, Mrs. Scudder and the Misses Atkinson contributed vastly to the enjoyment of the occasion. The organ used last evening was manufactured by Hook & Hastings, Boston, and is one of the finest school organs we have ever heard.

The College is now entering upon its second winter term, and Dr. Pershing is to be congratulated upon the fact that the institution was never in a more prosperous condition than at present.

ENGLISH OPERA.

First Night of the Season at Library Hall—"Il Trovatore"—"Mignon" To-night.

The Kellogg English Opera Company inaugurated the season last night at Library Hall, and were welcomed by a fair audience, and one made up of first-class people. Verdi's "Il Trovatore" is an old opera, and has been sung here time and time again; but it has lost none of its popularity, rather having gained in that respect. The cast was as follows:

Mme. Van Zandt	as	Leonora.
Mrs. Seguin	as	Azucena.
Mr. Carleton	as	Count di Luna.
Mr. Hamilton	as	Ferrando.
Mr. Nichols	as	Ruiz.
Miss Howard	as	Inez.
Mr. Maas	as	Manrico.

As *Leonora* Mme. Van Zandt demonstrated anew her title to be ranked as a prima donna. Her voice is marked by sweetness, strength and feeling, and she handles it with admirable discretion. She is, in addition, a fine actress, which added much to the success of her efforts.

Mr. Maas sang the part of *Manrico* well, and fairly shared the honors with Mme. Van Zandt and Mrs. Seguin.

Mr. Carleton did fairly as *Count di Luna*, but showed some evidences of recent throat affection.

Mrs. Seguin's *Azucena* was a grand performance, finished in action and, musically, very nearly perfection.

The opera, throughout, was well given, choruses and instrumentation included, and was tolerably well received by the audience, which was a remarkably undemonstrative one.

To-night the great event of the season is promised, in the presentation of Ambroise Thomas' opera of "Mignon," for the first time in this city in English, with Miss Kellogg as the heroine. The seats have all been sold, so that the fair camaraice is sure of a crowded audience. We append the argument in order that our readers may familiarize themselves with the story:

THE ARGUMENT.

Mignon, the daughter of noble parents, has, when a child, been stolen from her ancestral home by gipsies. Her mother, shortly after this bereavement, dies of grief; while Lotario, the broken-hearted father, almost deprived of reason by the loss of his daughter, forsakes his home, and roams as a minstrel from place to place, in search of his darling child. For years Mignon, utterly unconscious of her birth and origin, leads a wandering life with the gipsy tribes, of which her beauty renders her the most prominent ornament. The chief, Giarno, who combines the avocation of mountebank with that of gipsy, compels the hapless girl to dance and go through various other performances, in order to obtain money from the inhabitants of the townsthrough which they pass, and harshly threatens her with his stick, whenever, from fatigue, she refuses to do his bidding. Wilhelm, a young student on his travels, happens on one of these occasions, to be a spectator of Giarno's brutality to Mignon, and, in her behalf, interferes, and rebukes the gipsy. Mignon, grateful for this protection, is carried away by the vehemence of her emotion, she prays that vengance may overtake the abode in which her hated friend is, at that very moment, in all the glory of her triumph. The performance inside of the castle now terminates. Filina appears, surrounded by a tumultuous crowd of admirers, all loud in their praises of the actress' beauty and talent. Mirth and pleasure reigns supreme, when, of a sudden, a lurid glare illuminates the scene, the castle is in flames. The aged Lotario, whom the voice of nature has unconsciously interested in Mignon's behalf, has, half-crazed as he is with grief and trouble, lent a ear to Mignon's rash impulse, and set fire to the castle. A scene of terrible confusion ensues. Mignon is nowhere to be found. Wilhelm, after a thorough but fruitless search for her, rushes wildly amid the burning rafters, and, in a few moments, re-appears, bearing the hapless girl, fainting, in his arms.

* * * * * * *

Lotario, after a vain search, a manorial residence, on the banks of an Italian lake, hies Mignon, overtaken by a dangerous illness, resulting from the fearful peril she has so lately and narrowly escaped, as well as from the continued struggle to conceal the affection so long pent up in her breast. Wilhelm, who has meanwhile assisted Lotario, at transporting Mignon to the home from which the unhappy parent had so long been absent, has discovered (from the broken sentences which have escaped her during the crisis of her illness), the secret of her affection for him. Through the medium of a long concealed casket, containing a girdle worn by Mignon when a little child, as well as by her heartfelt utterance of the words of a prayer which her parents had taught her in her infancy, the entranced Lotario discovers, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Mignon is his long lost child.

Blessed by the recovery of her sole surviving parent, and enraptured by Wilhelm's fervent, though long delayed avowal of his love for her, Mignon, fanned by the restorative breezes of her native hills, banishes forever from her memory the recollection of the troubled past, and looks forward to the bright and happy future.

THE MINE AND FURNACE.

Notes From the Marquette Mining Region.

From the *Mining Journal* we clip the following items:

The Kloman mine discharged thirty men last Thursday, still retaining one hundred. Mr. Pierpont, the agent, and Capt. Dunn, left for Pittsburgh last Sunday morning, for the purpose of consulting the company in regard to mining matters, etc.

All the machinery for the silver reduction works at Iron river, has gone forward, and we understand there will be no unnecessary delay in getting the mill ready for operation. We shall soon know the value of the Ontonagon silver veins.

Will the Pittsburgh *Manufacturer* be kind enough to inform the mine in this county which furnishes to the Isabella furnace ores containing 38 per cent. of silica, through the agency of a number of gentlemen who bought it? No such ores, not even of the second class, have ever been shipped from this district, and the *Manufacturer* has either been grossly imposed upon, or else, willfully lies. An explanation is in order.

The *Journal* copies from the COMMERCIAL an article on the Hamilton furnace, together with the statement as to the alleged cause of the increased yield, and adds: "It would be interesting to know the size of the furnace together with the cost of ore and fuel to the ton of iron made, so as to arrive, if possible, at a conclusion as to whether it is more economical to make iron at 70 to 80 per cent., with a mixture of ores yielding 45 per cent., than with those yielding 64 per cent. The furnace having made 320 tons of iron, running on 45 per cent. ore, in one week, how much would she have made running on 65 per cent. ores, a yield obtained by most of our Lake Superior furnaces? And what would have been the difference, if any, in the cost of ore, fuel, limestone and labor? Would the value of the increased product offset the increased cost of production? These are questions which, if answered in detail by those who are able to obtain the figures, will go far towards settling the question as to whether it is more profitable for the Pennsylvania furnaces to import Lake Superior ores, or use the leaner products of their own banks. We should like to hear from the COMMERCIAL or *Manufacturer* upon these points."

[Charlotte furnace was built in 1872-3, by Messrs. Everson, Knap & Co., at Scottdale, Westmoreland county, and contains one stack, sixty-five by sixteen and one-half feet, with a daily capacity of forty-five tons. We would gladly answer the other questions asked by the *Journal*, but have not the data. Perhaps some of the furnace men will furnish the information.]

THE PIPE LINE.

The Situation at Power's Run Unchanged.

There is nothing new to report this morning in regard to the pipe line contest. The Conduit Company, while they feel their defeat keenly enough, take the matter as philosophically as possible, and they have withdrawn all their forces from the scene of the late excitement, and, while they are not likely to take up the pipe voluntarily, they will offer no resistance to its removal. On the other hand, the railroad company do not seem to have any inclination to break the connection. If the pipe is removed, it will be done in a peaceable way, and by amicable arrangement. The situation seems to be this: The solicitors of the Railroad Company, having carried their case with the Court, and reported the result to headquarters, are awaiting further orders. It may be that the pipe will be suffered to remain undisturbed—a conclusion which, it is needless to say, would gratify a very large portion of the community, and give a fresh impetus to the refining business.

DEDICATION AT MIDWAY.

Interesting Services—Sermons by Bishop Foster, Revs. R. T. Miller and M. M. Sweeney—Great Services of Dr. S. F. Minor, P. E., and Rev. J. E. Wright.

The new Methodist Episcopal church just completed at Midway, was dedicated Tuesday, 1st December, by Bishop Foster. Midway is a sprightly village on the Pan Handle Railway, half way between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. Rev. M. M. Sweeney, pastor of Florence charge, preached there several times over a year ago, with fine success. Shortly afterward, Rev. J. E. Wright, present pastor, commenced preaching there regularly in connection with other places, and the project of building a church was started, and a regular church organization effected and the establishment of a Sunday School. Most of the residents are occupied variously, and have purchased and erected homes, and though people of moderate means, they have given nobly in giving toward the erection of the new church.

The structure is a neat frame, well located, sixty by thirty-two, one story, with high ceiling, gothic windows filled with enameled glass, and nicely furnished and carpeted. It will accommodate three hundred and fifty worshipers, and cost about $4,000.

On the Sunday previous to the dedication, Rev. Dr. S. F. Minor, P. E., preached twice, able and instructive discourses, and reorganized the Sunday-school, now numbering one hundred and fifty. Immediately following (1st inst.) the dedicatory services took place, in the presence of a large congregation. There were also present quite a number of ministers from this city.

Bishop R. S. Foster was assisted in the opening exercises by Rev. H. L. Chapman, of Washington, Pa., who read the first hymn, Mrs. Rev R. T. Miller presiding at the organ. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. S. Bracken, of Steubenville, O., after which, Dr. B. F. Brooke, of Christ M. E. Church, and Rev. S. M. Vernon, of the East End, of this city, read the Lessons from the Ritual. Rev. R. T Miller, of Liberty Street M. E. Church of this city, announced the second hymn. Bishop Foster then preached a sermon grand in thought and utterance on the "Spiritual Character of the Lord Jesus Christ." At the close of the sermon, $1,200 was contributed. In the afternoon, Rev. R. T. Miller preached an eloquent sermon on the "Value of the Scriptures," and at night Rev. M. M. Sweeney discoursed, in a very acceptable manner, on the "Spirit needful to the Christian to carry forward the work of the Church and promote its interests." The contributions were increased to $1,400. As $2,000 was was needed of the $4,000 the $600 still wanting to pay all was provided for condition-ally, and the church was consecrated to God to the service of God. Dr. Brooks, on behalf of Mr. J. Horne, of this city, presented a handsome contribution in lieu of his absence, and also represented his people with gifts, as also did the other visiting ministers. Besides the ministers named, there were also Revs. J. W. Baker, E. J. Smith, E. R. Jones and — Hickling, and also the wives of some of the ministers.

The enterprise was throughout a grand success, and reflects great credit upon all concerned. Great praise, and justly, too, is awarded to Rev. Dr. S. F. Minor, P. E., who was present and rendered efficient service, for finding the ways to the establishment of the preaching appointment, and then rendering special services until its completion. Rev. J. E. Wright, who had immediate charge of the labor, and managed the project so admirably, is also entitled to great praise.

CITY ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee—Monthly Pay Rolls.

The Road Committee held their regular monthly meeting in the clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Mr. Herron in the chair.

Mr. Aull presented a resolution directing the Road Commissioner of the First district to take steps to extinguish the fire in the coal banks on Thirty-third street. Passed.

A resolution allowing E. Wormser the right to use a portion of the sidewalk on Sylvan avenue was adopted.

An ordinance was ordered to be reported to Councils for a sewer on Station street and river avenue.

A resolution was passed directing the Commissioner of the First district to remove all obstructions on Denny street, Fourteenth ward, caused by Fish avenue.

The pay rolls, as follows, were presented:

First district	$124 80
Second district	302 25
Third district	97 50

Mr. Aull moved that the pay roll for the salaries of the Commissioners be approved, provided that they release their pay for the next two months, as there is no money now in the appropriation that could be expended in putting the streets and roads in repair.

Mr. Cunningham suggested that they earned their money in listening to the complaints of the citizens. (Laughter.)

It was stated that the Road Commissioners were elected for three years, and were regularly salaried officers, and could collect their salaries. The pay rolls were approved.

Two of the Commissioners offered to release their pay for the months of December and January.

A resolution directing the City Engineer to accept Greenfield avenue, Hazlewood avenue and Isabella street from the hands of the contractors, was passed.

The matter of vacating the road of Jummonville street was called up, and it was agreed that the committee of the whole visit the ground to-day.

Mr. Kehew was heard in relation to the stoning of Hazlewood avenue, but no action was taken by the committee.

The Commissioner of the Third District was directed to repair the four Mile Run road at Second avenue, provided the expense should not exceed twenty-five dollars.

The City Engineer asked instruction as to putting layers of tar paper between the planking on the Sylvan avenue bridge.

The committee decided that as this would be an extra expense to let it alone.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Morris gave her wonderful personation of *Cora*, in "Article 47," last night, to the largest house of the week. She proved the strongest attraction in the city, and ought to be very well pleased with her success. What we said of *Cora* last winter needs no retraction now. It is not flattery to the famous actress to say that this performance is one of the most thrillingly interesting to be seen on the stage. The action of the play culminates in the madness of the heroine, and no one who has not made the representation of insanity a special study has any right to attempt the part. To say that Miss Morris undertakes to act the mad scene to the life, and succeeds so well that a spectator can detect in it nothing to suggest acting, is about the highest praise that can be given—but it can be truthfully said in this instance. We do not say that the spectacle is the most pleasant imaginable; it is too terribly real to be thoroughly enjoyable; one's sympathies are carried away too far to admit of his looking complacently upon the dethronement of reason and the final throes of dissolution. But we do say that the little lady who can work such miracles upon us possesses a power of genius almost wonderful. The people sit entranced before her, every eye is hers, every heart-beat rises and falls at her will—she makes captives of all with high and sound. "Article 47" is the most powerful play in the repertory of Miss Morris, and she is wise to continue it through the week. Those who have seen it cannot resist its attractions, and those who have only heard of it must see and be satisfied. "Camille" for the matinee, and "Article 47" to-night and to-morrow night.

Academy of Music.

"Fritz, Our Cousin German," was given at the Academy of Music, last night, for the delectation of a very large audience. It was played excellently, as usual, Mr. Emmet being applauded to the echo for the numerous good points he makes. His songs and dances were very fine indeed, take the audience by storm, and are always the occasion of marked outbursts of approval. The stock company are letter perfect in their various parts, and keep the performance going swimmingly. Little Nellie Irving is deserving of special mention.

Mr. Emmet is announced for a grand farewell complimentary benefit to-night, when, if a tithe even of his admirers turn out, the Academy will not hold them. Secure your seats in advance at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, or at the box-office of the Academy.

Opera Bouffe.

The sale of seats for Aimee's season of opera bouffe at Library Hall, next week, began at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and was largely attended. The repertoire for the week is as follows: Monday evening, "La Fille de Madame Angot;" Tuesday evening, "La Grande Duchesse;" Wednesday evening, "La Princesse de Trebizonde;" Thursday evening the company will sing in Wheeling; Friday evening, for the benefit of Rufus Porter, "La Perichole." An announcement for the matinee or Saturday evening performances have yet been made.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Freeman sisters, Billy Ray, Maggie Ray, Lulu Delmay, Dick Ralph, S. S. Purdy and all the popular performances at this well conducted variety theater have been assigned new acts by Stage Manager Williams. The attendance, despite the attractions elsewhere, continues as large as ever.

The Drowning of Henry Hiller.

The body of Henry Hiller, the young man drowned on Sunday last, while boating on the Allegheny river, was recovered yesterday, and conveyed to the residence of his brother, William Hiller, carpenter, Twenty-ninth street. The Coroner was notified, but he did not hold an inquest, the fact being notorious that the drowning was accidental. The deceased was eighteen years of age, and was engaged learning the carpenter trade with his brother.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—The City Election Question.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Finley in the chair, in the absence of the President.

Reports from committees were called and made as follows:

Mr. King, from the Finance Committee, reported progress.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Taxation and Classification, made a similar report.

Mr. King, from the City Hall Committee, reported that they were attending to their duties.

Mr. Riddell, from the committee on legality of the late city election, reported that the resolution on the subject, sent to Council, had not been acted upon because of the failure of a motion to suspend the rules to take it up. It would however be taken up at the next meeting.

Mr. Riddell offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to present the petitions signed by citizens requesting Mayor Blackmore to issue a proclamation for an election next February, to that official, and that the committee report the result of their interview at as early a day as practicable.

Also, a resolution instructing the same committee to act as a committee of arrangements for a public meeting, to be called at such time and place as may be hereafter designated, for the purpose of having an expression of opinion upon the subject.

Some discussion occurred, during which Capt. Ward presented a written opinion from Col. J. K. Kerr, in which he holds that the late city election was not legal. The communication was accepted.

After a discussion as to Councilmanic elections, the resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Isaac Jones, Alex King, Thomas Mellon, A. P. Norton and Gen. H Keyser were appointed the committee.

Adjourned.

ROW AT A NEGRO BALL.

Policeman Dangerously Injured.

About three o'clock this morning, while a negro ball was progressing at Ashland Hall, on Wylie avenue, a disturbance arose, and Officer Michael Harrison, in trying to quell it, was set upon by a score of the participants, who beat him terribly with handy-billies and other weapons. One man struck the officer on the head with a bottle, inflicting a dangerous wound. An alarm was given and several members of the force hurried to the scene of the disturbance, when they succeeded in arresting twenty-five men, who were locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct. One of the men, giving his name as John Smith, watched his opportunity and slid out of the lock-up, making his escape. Officer Harrison was taken to Dr. Donnell's office, where he was properly attended to. It is learned that his wound is a very dangerous one, and may terminate fatally.

The man who struck the officer with the bottle was among those arrested, and had not been captured at half-past three this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

LOOK out for the snow on the housetop.

THE ice men are getting ready for business.

THE Conduit Company has paid off its army and mustered it out of service.

THE railroad people think that instead of "con-do-it" it should be "con-do-pay."

THE committee to reorganize the police force meets this afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

THE old man Mercer, who was badly beaten by three Allegheny roughs, was sent to the City Home.

THE hard times and the prospect of a hard winter are inducing a good many old topers to sober off for awhile.

MARKET reports represent eggs as "strong." Six dozen on two or three and test the truth of the statement.

THE troublesome visitor who has been shutting the doors after him all summer, now begins to leave them open.

MILLER, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of cruelty to animals, was yesterday fined $10 and costs by the Acting Mayor.

THOMAS and Jeremiah have come to town as usual, at winter's approach, and are being welcomed by their old friends.

ERRATUM.—In our special from Karns City, published yesterday, for "Vanloo's saloon" read "Vanloo's saloon." *Dispatch* please copy.

A GRANGER being asked, in a leading hotel, if he would have some *pate de foie gras*, replied: "Grass! do you think I'm Nebuchadnezzar or a horse?

AND now, young ladies, the season of embroidery and crochet work for holiday gifts approaches. Look out for slipper-y times between now and Christmas.

HENRY GEYER entered suit for slander, in the District Court yesterday, against Robert Thompson. The defendant accused the plaintiff of larceny of a pocket-book.

A LAD named James Hambrod annoyed the Pleasant Valley car drivers yesterday, and was held up by Alderman L. Smith for a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct.

THE quaintest thing of late in baby-talk. A little girl, seeing a dog scratching to be let in at an open window, pounded and knocked at the window and called out, "ing e bell, doggy, ing e bell."

ENCOURAGE her to take her bean into the house, and our grown-ups and our daughters won't have so many severe colds. And yet its a funny feeling—this kissing when both noses are cold.

THE three roughs who assaulted Samuel Mercer with "billys" were held by Alderman Fleming to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery. Their names are James Murphy, James Caskey and Wm. Graham.

A NEWLY married husband explained the "barefootedness" of his scalp by saying it was the result of an explosion. "What kind of an explosion," inquired a friend. "A female explosion," said he. "My beloved wife."

LITTLE JO. MCGOWEN, the lad who was caught in the act of stealing a cap from Campbell's store, on Fifth avenue, Allegheny, was discharged yesterday morning, by Mayor Fleming, Mr. Campbell declining to prosecute.

THE following sentences were passed by Mayor Fleming yesterday morning: Thos. Jackson, vagrant, ninety days in the workhouse; Herman Lang, wife beating, sixty days. John Boyle, disorderly, twenty-four hours in jail.

"ELEVATORS stews" is the latest for "oyster stews," introduced at a Sixth street oyster house by an untamed English waiter, who looked to the man at the counter one night just after the theaters were out, "Arf-a-dozen hoisters—ror."

JOHN FOX—"Uncle John," as he is familiarly called—the veteran chief of the depot police, and crier of the United States Courts, celebrated his sixty-second birthday yesterday. We join his numerous friends in wishing him many happy returns.

THE Johnstown authorities did not hold Robert Ott, the alleged thief, but permitted him to take passage on an eastward bound train. Ott was wanted here on a charge of stealing money and valuables from Mr. Dillon, a market dealer, in whose employ he was.

PROF. JOS. EBERT, after an absence of over four months, has returned to our city and wishes to announce to his friends and the public generally that he is ready to resume lessons in music as before. He may be addressed care Knake & Maginn or Meilor & Hoene.

THE coal men estimate that of the late run of coal nearly fifty boats failed to get through to their destination. Nearly one half of them were sunk, and the remainder are aground between here and Cairo. These fifty barges contained 600,000 bushels of coal, worth about $75,000.

HENRY WETZEL, of Cincinnati, and Thomas Jones, of Parker's Landing, were among the applicants for relief, yesterday, at the office of Secretary Mefferd, agent of the Allegheny Poor Board. Each claimed that he had walked all the way from his late residence in search of employment. They obtained a small amount of money and departed. Why people should come here from Cincinnati or any other town for employment is past finding out.

UNDER the head of "local intelligence," the *Dispatch* of yesterday tells all about the fire at Karns City, Butler county. The first half of the story came by Associated Press, and the last, giving a schedule of the losses, origin of the fire, &c., was purloined from the special from Karns City in our first edition. When "local" is dull, such little schemes for filling out local columns are at once enterprising and honorable.

THE employees at the Sligo Iron Works struck yesterday, refusing to go to work at the rate proposed. Instead of cutting the metal, the men complaining that the metal on hand was too hard, and that it contained too many cinders. It is claimed by the proprietors that there was very little of the objectionable metal on hand, and that the men were so informed, but notwithstanding this they refused to work. The mill owners have promised a better article of metal, and it is thought the men will resume work this morning.

A STREET car on Federal street, Allegheny, came near colliding with a freight train at the crossing yesterday. The horses attached to the car came galloping down Federal street at a fearful rate of speed, despite the efforts of the driver to check them, and only near the railroad track, upon which a train had made its appearance, the car driver turned the horses' heads over to the sidewalk, on the other side of the street, dragging the car along, and thus saved the car and its occupants.

THE attention of the police was called, a few days ago, in these columns, to a vile exhibition being nightly given at one of the so-called "theaters" in this city. No motion has been made as yet toward the suppression of the place, and none is likely to be made so long as the "show" is countenanced by the presence of a man just now very prominent in our municipal government, as was the case on Wednesday night. If rough men, only, attended these places it would not matter so much; but scores of boys are nightly to be seen there, taking lessons in obscenity. Where are the members of the Young Men's Christian Association?

Hanging of the Crane.

By Longfellow. $5 00. For sale by
S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
115 Wood street.

THE CITY THOROUGHFARES.

Meeting of the Street Committee.

The Street Committee held a regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. Fulton in the chair.

The pay rolls for November were presented and approved as follows: First district, $1,467 46; Second district, $2,465 83; Third district, $476 05; Fifth district, $578 36; Sixth district, $452 50; Seventh district, $5,192 27; Construction Department, $1,187 26; Board of Viewers, $500; Total, $16,954 17.

Mr. Dannals moved to rescind the action of the last meeting in directing the Mayor to file a bond for the opening of Grandview avenue. Carried.

The following assessments for grading and paving were approved: Clark street, Clark alley, Charlotte street, Chatham street, Edwards alley, Twenty-first street, and Harcum's alley.

On motion action was indefinitely postponed on the matter of the construction of a sewer on Fifteenth street.

Mr. Rider, from a sub-committee, reported in favor of allowing Mr. Thomas Rourke, the contractor for the improvement of Vine street, between Centre and Wylie avenues, seventy-five cents per lineal foot for curbing, instead of forty-nine cents as the contract calls for. It will be remembered the contract was awarded at seventy-nine cents, but the price was afterward discovered to be forty-nine cents, an error having been made by the contractor. A resolution was also reported directing the Engineer to assess the property holders sufficient to pay seventy-nine cents per foot. The report was received and filed and the resolution was adopted.

An ordinance supplementary to an ordinance for the construction of a bridge on Main street, was affirmatively recommended.

On motion, Messrs. Dannells, Rafferty, Glass, Brown and Robinson were appointed a committee in conjunction with the Engineer and Attorney, to inquire upon what terms the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad hold Manor street, South Side.

Action on petition for a sewer on Fifth avenue and Cecil alley, from Union street to Allegheny river, was indefinitely postponed.

On motion, a committee was appointed to inquire of the County Commissioners by what right they hold control of the sewer and how the city may obtain charge of the same, and the Clerk was instructed to hold back the ordinance authorizing the construction of sewer on Sedgwick avenue, to connect with the Ross street sewer, until the committee reports.

Mr. Milligan offered a resolution authorizing the Engineer to relocate that portion of Water street between Penn avenue and the Allegheny river so that it will conform to the general direction of the street east of Penn street, and that the ground seceded to property holders be assessed as benefits against such property holders, the proceeds to be used for the paving and grading of that portion of the street. Adopted.

The contract for the construction of a three-foot brick sewer on Thirty-sixth street from Smallman street to the Allegheny river, was let to Mr. William Flinn at $5 per lineal foot, $38 for man holes and $75 for drops.

Ordinances were ordered for the assessment of damages caused by grading Emmet street; authorizing the laying of an eighteen-inch pipe sewer on Washington street, for a pipe sewer on Kelly alley, and for opening of Main street from Carson street to the Ohio river, South Side.

Adjourned.

THE PUDDLERS.

The Situation Unchanged — Alleged Proposition for a Compromise.

There is as yet nothing definite determined upon between the iron manufacturers and the puddlers. The manufacturers are standing on a proposition from the puddlers, and if this is not madea general suspension becomes only a matter of time. The present price for puddling cannot be paid at existing rates for iron. A suspension of the mills at this time would be a public calamity, affecting thousands directly and severely, and the entire community indirectly. Both parties realize this, and seem desirous of averting the evil. It is stated on what is thought reliable authority, that the puddlers, through their organization, have agreed to submit a proposition to the manufacturers on Saturday, to the substance that in case that if the card rates are reduced to two and a half cents per pound, the puddlers will reduce their wages to $5 50 per ton. The card rates are now three cents per pound; but the manufacturers say they are selling at two and a half cents. This would continue the sliding scale, which the puddlers desire; but the manufacturers are very much opposed to reducing the card rates below three cents. It is hoped, however, that some arrangement will be made so as to keep the fires burning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. A. Bunting, who was arrested Wednesday afternoon on a civil process issued out of the State courts, was yesterday brought before Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a hearing on the case, he was discharged, it appearing that the judgment upon which he was arrested had been obtained after proceedings in bankruptcy had been commenced.

Joseph Murray, bankrupt, Greene county. The creditors having chosen James Meek, of Ruff's Dale Postoffice, Greene county, as signee, the same was approved.

S. W. Wykoff, of Luzerne, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Willard of Scranton.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Eliza C. Reimenschneider vs. John M. Knierem, an action to recover damages for alleged rape on a young daughter of plaintiff, is on trial before Judge Ewing. The defendant was acquitted of the charge in the Criminal Court.

The case of E. McKean vs. Elkins, Bly & Co., previously reported, it still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Thomas Walsh, by his next friend, vs. Constantine Krugel, the jury found for plaintiff for $67.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, November 30, 1874:

PITTSBURGH.

Twenty-first ward—Thos. A. Mellon to John Walkamp *et al.*, November 9, 1874; lot 25x100 feet, Mellon's plan..... $ 375
Fourth ward—E. Anderson to Anna R. Speer, ... 1874; lot 18½x150 feet on Sandusky street..... 20,000
Nineteenth ward—Henry Reichart to E. C. Negley, July 23, 1874; lot 20x135 feet, Mill street..... 2,500
Nineteenth ward—James R. Mellon to E. C. Negley, July 15, 1874; lot 30x120 feet on Euclid avenue..... 1,100
Sixth street..... 20,000
Nineteenth ward—Henry Reichart to E. C. Negley, July 23, 1874; lot 20x135 feet, Mill street..... 2,500
Nineteenth ward—James R. Mellon to E. C. Negley, July 15, 1874; lot 30x120 feet on Euclid avenue..... 1,100
Fourteenth ward—Peter Hare to H. H. McCormick; November 7, 1874; interest of Delia Malloy in lot No. 196 Ganzam's plan, Brady street..... 750
Nineteenth ward—James Morrison to Daniel Morrison, October 31, 1874; lot 25x124 feet on Broadway street..... 1,300
Third ward—J. H. Demmler to W. G. Hawkins, November 18, 1874; lot 20x80 feet, Smithfield street..... 14,000
Tenth ward—Peter Rogers to Marshall C. Gardner, August 28, 1874; lot 48x120 feet, Center avenue..... 1,000

ALLEGHENY.

Sixth ward—William A. Leggat to Johnston, Wettach, Freeman & Co., January 30, 1874; lots 100x100 feet on Market and Bayard streets, and 4 lots 100x120 feet on Bayard and Franklin streets..... 14,000
Sixth ward—Isabella Watson, guardian, to Wm. F. Trimble et al., April 1, 1875, lot 50x150 feet on